

the murder of priests, the rape of nuns (supporters of the RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP described these murders as "patriotic"), attacks on prayer halls, and attacks on Christian schools. Reports indicate that over 200,000 Christians have been killed by the Indian government since 1947.

Mr. Speaker, America should not support this military provocation and human-rights abuse. We should stop all our aid to India until the human rights violations have ceased. We should also support the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination. Whether it is the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Kashmiris in Indian-occupied Kashmir, or the people of Nagalim, all peoples and all nations should have the right to govern themselves. States which rule through the force of violence are destined to collapse. In the case of India, it is better that this happens peacefully like the Soviet breakup. We do not want another Yugoslavia in South Asia. And when all the people and nations of South Asia have achieved freedom, our help will bring us new allies in that troubled region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the *Agence France Presse* article into the *RECORD* for the information of my colleagues.

[From the *Agence France Presse*, June 6, 2001]

INDIAN EXPERT WELCOMES RUSSIA'S ANTI-MISSILE OFFER

NEW DELHI, June 6 (AFP).—Russia's offer to develop a national missile defence system for India is a "desirable development", an Indian defence expert said Wednesday.

"India should definitely says, 'We would like more details' It is a very desirable development," Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis deputy director Uday Bhaskar told AFP.

"This gives a sense of the direction that Indo-Russian strategic cooperation is likely to take," he added.

Russian Deputy Prime Minister Ilya Klebanov, who is holding talks with Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh in Moscow, unexpectedly announced Wednesday that Russia would shortly make a full proposal on the system. Indian defence ministry officials in New Delhi declined to comment.

"The political intent now to pursue defence or even missile defences of deterrence is now becoming more palpable and evident," Bhaskar said.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage visited India last month to talk to leaders about the U.S. plan to build a missile defence shield, which India has partially supported.

Moscow has traditionally enjoyed warm ties with India, which is currently engaged in a nuclear arms race with arch-rival Pakistan.

However, Russia has expressed concern about India's initial warm response to the U.S. missile defense shield.

Bhaskar said India was correct to hold discussions with other world powers on the issue. "If India is talking to the Americans, then they should also talk to the others," Bhaskar said. Klebanov also said India and Russia would cooperate on the development "of the latest type of submarine". The two sides also agreed to jointly develop an II-214 military cargo plane.

CHARITABLE GIVING IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUPER BOWL OF CARING

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 13, 2001

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House two articles relating to involvement in charitable giving by South Carolinians. The first article, from the May/June 2001 issue of *Columbia Metropolitan Magazine*, is entitled, 'Gracious Giving—South Carolina is High on the 'Generosity Index'.' This article focuses on the results of a recently published national survey by the National Center for Charitable Statistics, of the Urban Institute, which found that South Carolina is ranked 37th nationally in adjusted gross income, yet, it is "10th among all states in generosity to charitable organizations." The article contains a photograph, which was taken of Reverend Brad Smith and members of the congregation of Spring Valley Presbyterian Church, in Columbia, South Carolina, as donations were being collected, at the doors of the Church, for the Souper Bowl of Caring. Reverend Smith is the founder of the Souper Bowl of Caring, which raised \$4 million through 15,000 congregations on Super Bowl Sunday, this year. The second article, which I am incorporating in my remarks, is from the Winter 1998–99 issue of *Sandlapper Magazine*, and it is entitled, "From One Small Seed—A Super Bowl Sunday Charity Started by Columbia Youth Quickly Went National." This article provides an interesting account of the development of the Souper Bowl of Caring, from the initial effort in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1990, through its growth to all fifty States, as well as Puerto Rico and Canada, today. During the past eleven years, the Souper Bowl of Caring has raised \$14 million for the benefit of needy persons.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congress and the Bush Administration address initiatives concerning the efforts of religious groups to improve the lives of those who are in need, I believe that the following articles should serve to inspire each of us. At this point, I am pleased to include the previously referenced articles for the attention of the house.

[From *Columbia Metropolitan Magazine*, May/June 2001]

GRACIOUS GIVING—SOUTH CAROLINA IS HIGH ON THE "GENEROSITY INDEX"

(By Reba Hull Campbell)

South Carolinians are a generous lot, according to a national study that compares charitable giving by individuals in all 50 states. The Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics ranks South Carolina 10th among all states in comparing charitable giving to adjusted gross income.

The Institute's "Generosity Index" puts South Carolina in the top 10 most giving states, along with fellow Bible Belt states of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Alabama. Others in the top 10 include Utah, Oklahoma, South Dakota and North Dakota. Northeastern states of New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts fell at the bottom of the list.

According to the study, South Carolina falls 37th nationally in adjusted average gross income, but ranks 10th among all states in generosity to charitable organizations. The study was based on each state's

average adjusted gross income compared to average itemized charitable deductions.

The average charitable contribution by South Carolinians is \$3,469. That's compared to Mississippi ranked 49th in adjusted gross income, at \$4,070 and Massachusetts, ranked number four in income, with just \$2,645 in average contributions. In a state as small, rural and, in many areas, poor, as South Carolina, it's logical to pose the question of why its citizens have such a high giving average when they have less to give than individuals in many wealthier states.

As reflected in its previous studies on charitable giving, the Urban Institute says income level doesn't necessarily parallel charitable giving. Leaders in several Midlands are non-profit organizations agree, saying that while good economic times do encourage increased giving, South Carolinians have consistently shown their inclination to be cognizant of the needs of others and support charitable giving through religious and human service organizations. The Urban Institute found that over half the funds raised for the more than 2,000 registered charitable groups in South Carolina go to health and human service or religious organizations, reflecting South Carolina citizens' willingness to help their neighbors in need.

The survey found that Bible Belt states, plus Utah, were the most generous in their giving habits. These states are home to strong populations of evangelical Christians and Mormons, both of whom tend to tithe at higher levels. Northern states, which rank lower on the giving scale, are home to more Catholics, who Urban Institute experts say tend to give at lower levels.

Strong religious roots in South Carolina definitely influence giving habits, says Mac Bennett, executive director of the Central Carolina Community Foundation. "We are part of the Bible Belt and a significant amount of the giving is to religious organizations. Also, I think religious influences teach stewardship and a sensitivity to those with special needs that are not met by government."

Erin Hardwick, executive director of the South Carolina Association of Non-profit Organizations, agrees. "A correlation exists between involvement in religious organizations and the level of giving. Of all charitable contributions, more than 60 percent go to religious organizations."

A study by The Independent Sector, a national organization supporting research and excellence for non-profits, reinforces this strong relationship tying religious involvement to charitable giving. Nationally, the average donation to religious organizations increased in current dollars from \$686 in 1995 to \$1,002 in 1998.

Mac says the fact that South Carolina falls high on the "generosity index" is not a surprise. "I think philanthropy in our state is founded on this simple sense of responsibility to help other people, whether it's volunteering, sharing a meal or donating financial resources. There is a concern for human kind—philo, the Latin root, translates to "for the love of man."

Joan Fail, executive director of Communities in Schools in Columbia, agrees and makes similar observations about local giving trends from her experiences at CIS and previously with the Nurturing Center. "I've seen very strong support from individual giving in the 11 years I've been in the non-profit sector. Whether it's a good economy or bad, South Carolinians are just giving people."

Erin believes South Carolina's recent strong charitable giving record can be attributed to two factors—a strong economy and the fact that people give to causes close to their communities and families.

"A strong economy, including a decline in unemployment, leads to increased household